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DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month Postage to foreign countries added.

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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts to publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they

#### The Filipino Fourth of July.

With some unimportant variations, the enumeration of civil and personal rights for the Filipinos was similar in the Lodge bill which the Senate passed and in the Cooper substitute adopted by the House; and this bill of rights is accordingly preserved in the measure that emerged from conference and now becomes law

Therefore Congress has " extended the Constitution " to our Philippine possessions in the following particulars affecting the life, liberty and pursuit of happiness of the inhabitants thereof:

" That no law shall be exacted in said islands which shall deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, or deny any person the equal protection of the laws.

That no money shall be paid out of the treasury except in pursuance of an appropriation by law. That in all criminal prosecutions the accuse shall enjoy the right to be heard by himself and counsel, to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him, to have a speedy and public trial, to meet the witnesses face to face, and to have compulsory process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his behalf.

" That no person shall be held to answer for eriminal offence without due process of law: and no person shall for the same offence be twice put leopardy of minishment; nor shall be compelled any criminal case to be a witness against

That all persons shall before conviction b ballable by sufficient surettes, except for capital " That no law impairing the obligation of con-

tracts shall be enacted. That no person shall be imprisoned for debt. " That the rule of taxation in said islands shall

" That the privilege of the writ of babeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion, insurrection or invasion the public safety may require it. That no ex post facto law or bill of astainder

shall be enacted. " That excessive hall shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual

That the right to be secure against unreaconable searches and setzures shall not be violated. That no law shall be passed abridging the free dom of speech or of the press, or the right of the

people peaceably to assemble and petition the Government for redress of grievances. " That neither slavery, nor involuntary servitude except as a punishment for crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist

in said Islands. That no law shall be made respecting the estab lishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, and that the free exercise and entorment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination of preference, shall forever b

We have spread out in full this catarights, privileges, guarantie and immunities in order that everybody may see what the Filipinos acquire by the law of July 1, 1902.

But the foregoing bill of civil rights reads astonishingly like that under which we ourselves live and prosper in freedom and contentment. These safeguards are what make men freemen instead of slaves. These privileges and immunities are those for which our Anglo-Saxon ancestors fought.

Well may the Filipinos in every island of the multitudinous archipelago celebrate on Friday pext the American Fourth of July under the American flag!

#### The Programme of the New French Ministry.

The Cabinet headed by M. Combes has avowed its intentions with the utmost frankness, and the Premier himself has said that, sooner than renounce any one of them, he will resign his office. The Reactionaries must find that they have jumped from the frying pan into the fire, for, although the present Ministry, unlike its predecessor, contains no Socialist, It is even more resolutely Radical. That the Chamber of Deputies will support it for a time at least must be inferred from the fact that it expressed confidence by a vote of nearly three to one, but whether all of the measures projected will be accepted by the Senate is a very different question, for in that body the Moderates are nearly as strong to-day as they were six years ago, when they forced M. Boungeois to resign, although he still commanded a majority in the popular branch of the Legislature.

There is no reason to suppose that the Senate will refuse to acquiesce in the reduction of the term of military service from three years to two, although some of the most experienced officers doubt whether French conscripts can so rapidly acquire the habit of unquestioning obedience. Neither is any serious objection likely to be offered by the Senate to the proposal to reform the French system of military discipline by organizing military justice on principles more accordant with those of modern common law. The aim is to make trials more public, sentences lighter and penitentiaries less appalling. The French people have not forgotten the forgery with the help of which DREYFUS was condemned at his first trial, neither have they forgotten the cage in which he was confined on Devil's Island. It is less certain, but still probable, that the Senate will cooperate with the Chamber of Deputies in countenancing the determination announced by Premier COMBES to enforce rigorously the law against religjous associations, which his predecessor, M. WALDECK-ROUSSEAU, left unapplied

in many cases. We presume that a majority of the Senators will also witness with equanimity the execution of the Premier's

an active part against the Government in the recent general election. So long as the Concordat exists, the French clergy are undoubtedly bound to abstain from interference in political affairs, but this is a rule which, notoriously, they have been long allowed to violate. If, at this late day, the clergy are punished for an attempt to exercise some political influence, the relations between the French Government and the Vatican may be severely strained, and the so-called Rallied Republicans may be provoked to retract their recognition of the existing regime. Their representatives in the Senate, however, are not sufficiently numerous to turn the scale against the Government.

There are, on the other hand, two features of the Ministerial programme which, it is understood, M. ROUVIER accepted with extreme reluctance, which are sure to excite strong opposition in the Senate. The first is the proposal that certain French railways shall be purchased by the State. The scheme is viewed askance, not only by those who dread the scandal that would result from overvaluation, but also by those who hold that an operation of such magnitude ought not to be entered on in the present condition of the French finances. The latter say that there will be time enough to invent new methods of spending a surplus when a drastic reform of the budget shall have produced a surplus to spend. No doubt the money needed for the purchase of railways could be raised by loans, but the annual interest charge would constitute a demand upon the Treasury which it is disputable whether the net

earnings of the railways bought would

meet. On the whole, the Railway Pur-

chase bill is unlikely to be heard of,

unless the Ministry shall first succeed in persuading the Senate to accept an income tax. It is the crucial proposal to tax incomes which wrecked M. BOURGEOIS. and which threatens M. Combes with overthrow. It is true that the measure which, so far as the principle was concerned, M. Bourgeois carried through the Chamber on March 26, 1896, and so exasperated the Senate that it twice passed a vote of want of confidence in the Ministry, and finally compelled them to resign by withholding the credits asked for Madagascar, was a progressive income tax. The income tax to which M. ROUVIER has reluctantly assented, which will be shortly submitted to the Chamber, is not to be progressive, but it is regarded nevertheless with intense dislike and distrust by all the well-to-do and thrifty. Not only do a large proportion of the French people shrink from the inquisitorial scrutiny of their private affairs, inseparable from the levying of an income tax, but they foresee that the

whom they buy anything. So widespread and so inveterate is the hostility to this tax in France that for upward of a hundred years no Government has ventured to impose it. Nevertheless, the Socialists demand it, and most of the supporters of Premier Combes a bill, which, probably, will pass the Chamber of Deputies. It will be thrown out by the Senate, however, unless the opinions of that body have undergone an extraordinary change.

publication of their income will render

them the victims of importunity and

extortion, at the hands of poor relations,

envious neighbors and all persons from

# The Boon of Education.

President BUTLER of Columbia University, in his address before the Uni- papers. versity Convocation at Albany, on Monday, called attention to the narrow and mistaken view of " a class of persons, by no means inconsiderable in number. who look on the tax-supported schools as they look on almshouses and asylums, as a part of the community's charitable or philanthropic equipment."

Under our system of government. public schools are established and maintained for the good of the State and as a necessary means of preparing their pupils for the duties of citizenship. They are no more charitable institutions than are the Police and Fire departments and the whole of the administrative machinery for the regulation and well-being of

If the " class of persons " to which Dr. BUTLER referred objects to the public schools on the ground of unwillingness to accept aid in getting an education, as an alms, it will have to keep out of colleges and universities, likewise. Every incorporated school, college or university receives " charitable " aid from the State. to the extent of its exemption from taxation; and the property thus relieved is enormous in the aggregate. Churches and public libraries are also " charitable " institutions in the same sense.

Education generally, when it is carried to the higher levels is, at bottom, philanthropic. Columbia University and the University of New York are philanthropic institutions in only a less degree than are the College of the City of New York and the Normal College. The people of the State give them aid by tax exemptions. Moreover, tuition fees received by colleges and universities pay only a small part of their expenses Every student, the son of the greatest millionaire no less than the son of a poor man, owes a debt to the philanthropy which furnished the endowment for his college. The sum of the tuition fees may not even pay the interest on the cost of the educational plant, to say nothing of the cost of running it. Great as have been the gifts of money to these institutions in this country, and during the last generation more especially, there is not one of them which is not wanting more aid of the sort.

Columbia University, in spite of all its many millions invested in plant and in revenue-producing funds, is still strained to meet its vast expenses over and above the amount it gets in tuition fees. It could expend in its really philanthropic enterprise of education the interest on many times its present endowment and still have no money to spare. It could threat to punish those members of the give a college training to all the boys and have been covered at a pace that was selves by remaining in the same edifice

Normal colleges at no greater cost to the taxpayers than is the present maintenance of those free institutions, and probably for less money, so small is the part of the expenditures of a great university contributed by the tuition fees of its students. To put it in another way. if the only revenue Columbia had had been obtained and was now obtained from tuition fees only, it would be an institution of insignificance in the world of education, instead of the great American school of learning it now is, even if it had not died out altogether, long ago.

If any one is too proud to take advantage of the educational facilities of the schools supported wholly by public taxation, his pride should likewise prevent his acceptance of bounty, both public and private, by going to a college at that they pay only a paltry part of its expense in educating them.

Practically, all education is free. It is a benefit conferred, not a privilege bought or purchasable.

# Mr. Bailey in a Pet

The exact amount of physical harm done by the Hon. JOSEPH WELDER BAILEY to the Hon ALBERT JEREMIAH BEVERIDGE Monday has not yet been estimated by a board of appraisers. Mr. BAILEY thinks that he clutched Mr. BEV-ERIDGE's weasand with both hands and choked him. Mr. BEVERIDGE, who seems | RICHELIEU was the DADY of France. to have kept composure in his soul and a igar in his mouth during Mr. BAILEY'S proceedings, showed an undisturbed collar and cravat as evidence that the Gainesville giant didn't win by a neck. Senator SPOONER and other witnesses admit the assault, but deny the battery Mr. BAILEY was choking with wrath. By a transference of thought he assigned his own sensations to the windpipe of his adversary. There was a table between him and his quarry. He made a noble spring, but missed. According to the Tribune's full account of the great fight. as the table was tipped over, the contents of a bottle of ink were poured over Mr. BEVERIDGE'S trousers and some of it got on Mr. BAILEY's hands and coat sleeves." Fortunately, what Mr. BAILEY, with plain Democratic simplicity, calls

his " pants." escaped this deluge. Mr. BEVERIDGE's offence consisted in alling Mr. BAILEY'S criticism of the Solicitor of the State Department " an unwarranted attack." Mr. BAILEY may know what there is in the adjective " unwarranted "to make it a " fighting word." Nobody else knows. It conveys no pereptible shadow of an intention of insult r personality. It looks as innocent as thops and tomata sauce." The mysterious sinister connotation of it is yet to be registered.

Mr. BAILEY has risen to a high, almost a commanding place intellectually among the Democrats of the Senate. We cannot recall another Senator who has so distinguished himself in his prentice ing activity needed outlet. days. He is young, but he speaks with authority, and study, knowledge, thought and mental clearness and alertness have been conspicuous in his speeches and in his part in colloquies. We will leave it to Mr. BAILEY himself if it befits his growing reputation, the high hopes of his friends, his intellectual distinction, the dignity of the Senate or his own to e made to carry out the promise by talent for persistency and irritation. Near the close of the session tempers are on the stretch. Still, there is no excuse for Mr. BAILEY. He has let peeyish passion master him. He owes an apology to his reasonable self, and to Mr. BEVERIDGE for making an assault upon that brother statesman either in the Senate Chamber or in the news-

# The Parsons Terminal.

It looks as though the Engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission, Mr. PARSONS, has found something worth while in the plan submitted yesterday for a new Manhattan terminal of the

Brooklyn Bridge. Briefly, it solves the problem of the resent crush by practically abolishing the terminal and making it a station on a continuous line of which the Brooklyn Bridge and the Grand street bridge and their connections on either side of the river form one grand loop.

The connection between the two bridges on the Manhattan side, instead of being elevated, as was proposed formerly, will be by tunnel, thus bringing the present Bridge station in the air down underground, into direct contact with the Rapid Transit line now building through Centre street. The immediate benefit is manifest, with possibilities of further advantage great even at

first sight. The moment the Bridge entrance goes underground, the foot bridge crossing Park row and Centre street and the buildings connected with it, ugly beyond words in themselves, disturbers of the peace of any architectural surroundings, and impassable barriers to the attainment of an approach to the Bridge that shall be worthy of its dignity, will disappear. It is not easy to name a public improvement more desirable than the obliteration of this the town's worst

When a plan of such many-sided merit turns up the cost becomes a minor matter, aithough the Parsons plan, we understand, is not costly. The sugcestion is also made of utilizing the and for a public office building after the Bridge approach has been relieved of the structure now occupying it. Put it away! If we can clear the approach n question, let's keep it clear.

One Hundred Miles An Hour? The performance of M. RENAULT, who seems to have won the big automobile race, from Paris to Vienna, was wonderful indeed, according to the reports. The 782 miles between the two cities named was covered at an average

rate of 514 miles per hour. Taking into consideration the fact that in many places rough roads and steep grades were encountered, which necessitated going slow and with great caution, long stretches of ground must

than 100 miles per hour; and the danger attending such great speed in a region more or less mountainous may easily be imagined. Several of the candidates entered for the race refused to compete through fear that their machines could

not withstand the course. What practical significance have such breakneck races? Well, they prove the immense progress made in the artof constructing motors. The rate of speed averaged by the fastest trains | A high round on fame's proud ladder, and the world is slow compared to that of M. RENAULT, when allowance is made for the vast difference in the character of the road travelled by each.

Automobile speed tests have become unpopular in this country; neverthess, we note an absorbing interest here in the result of such trials abroad; which are charged tuition fees so small and while the powers of the automobile continue to grow this interest is bound to increase.

> The Hon. MICHAEL J. DADY of the First Assembly district of Kings county, a statesman of long service, was a little severe upon his admirers who gave him a dinner at Coney Island Monday night. " I don' know," said he doubtfully, " how many of you ever heard of RICHELIEU." There are no Republicans, and only a few Democrats, politicians in Brooklyn, who have not heard of RICHELIEU and also of RICHE-LIEU ROBINSON. Mr. DADY'S comparison of himself to RICHELIEU was thoroughly understood and appreciated by his hearers.

> The eighty-seventh anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, celebrated the other day on the old battlefield, uncerthed another storical puzzle. For a long time we have been accustomed to read about the cowardly onduct of the Belgian troops on that occaon, but the Independance Reige comes to e national defence now with the following assage from an article in the London Daily News of the 21st of June, 1815:

> Although the official reports announce a great ctory for the allied forces at Waterloo, it is plain to everybody who knows how to read between the fines that the action was indecisive and costly. As we have often had occasion to remark during the ninsular War, the Duke of WELLINGTON one re proved himself a poor strategist, and, if it had not been for the heroic bravery of the Belgians. the English army would have been annihilated by the French

# There! Now up guards and at them!

According to a Paris despatch, which years a face of truth, LEONCAVALLO, the omposer, has hidden himself in some ranny of Italy to shun telegrams from the German Emperor, with whom he was working on an opera about ROLAND and old CHARLES with to burbe fleurie. WILHELM said to have written two acts and to be most ready to furnish the other three, and his passion for expression drove him to swamp the poor composer in Paris with elegrams or advice and alterations. The iser's motto is, " Above all, nothing but eal," and he can't be an easy man to work If he could write book and music manage the stage, sing the parts, lead the orchestra, he would still feel that his seetl

Life insurance and accident insurance are anchors of the prodent, but the Hon-BIG MIKE " MANTON MICHAEL MANION, " f this town is in no need of such protection. He is young, strong, lucky and immensely viable. Mr. Maxion fell ten stories Monday. He got a black eye and a trivial scalp wound, injuries that would come to a less fortunate man in stumbling on a coal scutpromised it in return for support at the brawl and swagger like an unseasoned the The scratch of a pin, too big a hunk ing or the bite of a mosquito serve to do Some candles will go out at the least breath of air and cannot stand the gentlest snuffing. MICHAEL MANION is built to live. Super stitious gamblers should find him much better than a hunchback to " touch for luck."

> The paths of renown are many. Give honor to supreme distinction wherever it is found. For some time the Hon. ROBERT A. VAN WYCK was the greatest beefsteak eater in the world. His record was 714 pounds at a session. He had beaten the eceding heider of that noble championup by one-quarter of a pound. A quarter a pound of beefsteak must look as big as a ton to a man carrying seven pounds in his marvelious midst. Now Williams burg has snatched the laurel from Manhattan. The Hon. MICHAEL SCHOLTZ has stowed in his hold 715 pounds of tenderloin and sirloin; and his friends assert, doubtess with reason, that he could have caried twice as much cargo if he had been pushed." A man of great capacity and his way a Beef Trust.

That gifted being, unlike aught else in sea or book, which is now occupying a tank of its own and the attention of men of science, was fished from the depths of the deep by three or seven dark Bermudans or Ber mudian darkies in the dark of the moon and carrying dark lanterns. Morphologically it is described as follows:

Head Snake's. Mouth A turtle's bill, noselike; reptillan -Roman

Body: Snakelike Tall Eel's.

Gubblechup.

Gills: Fishlike. Pins: Minus. Its color scheme is brown with crosswise yellowish marks. Length, six feet

For THE SUN'S remarks of Thursday last in regard to the persecution under the Sanitary Code for burning soft coal, Mr. FREDERICK W. STELLE, takes us to task in these words:

in its stockings. " Is it the What-Is-It?"

ask the visitors. It is not. It is the

"Permit me to call your attention to the fact the you have misquoted the section of the Sanitary Code, now in force, relating to the discharge o smoke in this city. You have quoted the section as it existed prior to 1808. Since that time it has been changed, as you can readily see by reference to the Sanitary Code published in 1900 by the Department of licalth."

The difference between the Code of 1897 and that of 1900 is in the arrangement of words, and not in the spirit. The Code does not forbid the use of soft coal in explicit terms.

In a Catholic church in Scranton Sunday striker in the congregation stood up said he saw a "scab" in the house and summoned all " fair " men to leave. Thereupon he left the church and some sixty other union men followed him. Thus organized " labor lays its ban and interdict. The poor devil of a " scab " pollutes a church by his presence, disturbs the sanctity of the union. The ecclesiastical authorities allow him to worship God, but the union chiefs will not sully themclergy who can be proved to have taken | girls now graduated from our City and | simply terrific -probably at not less with him. No objection to publicans and

sinners, but really the line must be drawn at "scabs." This curious revival or crea tion of easte deserves the notice of an

thropologists and sociologists.

Mayor Low now knows the joys or penalties of fame. He and some other eminent persons, including the Hon. DAVID BENNETT HILL, who never tastes the cup that beers, are painted on a gigantic signboard in Fourth avenue as smacking their lips in ecstacy over a certain brand of whiskey yet a higher is to be reached. Since paper illars ceased to charm, the full perfection of glory belongs to him only whose name is perpetuated by a brand of liquor. Is there a "SETH Low eigar" and will it draw?

# THE PRESIDENT'S PLANS.

He Expects to Go From Pittsburg on the Night of July 4 to Oyster Hay.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—President Roose veit has decided that unless some matter of urgent public business shall intervene rendering his presence in Washington necssary, he will go directly from Pittsburg on the night of July 4 to Oyster Bay for the

The President will leave here for Pittsburg at 7.45 o'clock on Thursday evening to attend the Fourth of July celebration, and he will be the guest of honor at a large finner to be given at the Hotel Sherley by dinner to be given at the Hotel Sherier by Attorney-General Knox. He will be accompanied on the trip only by the Attorney-General, Secretary Cortelyou, Dr. John F. Urie of the Navy, and Mr. Latta, the President's stenographer.

The party will leave Pittsburg about 3 o'clock on the morning of the 5th for Oyster Ray.

### PIE VINDICATED. Just Judges of a Debate Say It's More

Civilizing Than Confectionery. BELLVILLE. Ohio, July 1.- At a debate at the Clay Hill school house on Saturday night the question discussed was, "Resolved, that pie is conducive of more benefit to mankind than confectionery."

Three young men talked on the pie side. while an equal number of young women pleaded the cause of ice cream, cake and candy. The young women held that pie was unsentimental and unromantic, while the young men argued that pie was the emblem of home and of mother, symbolic of the annual Thanksgiving, and the national dessert of the American people. The judges sustained pie and the young men wo

#### DE LESSEPS'S LAST MESSAGE. He Begs His Successors Not to Abandon the Sea-Level Plan for the Canal.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: now be considered as having reached its third The first was on May 29, 1879, when the International Canal Congress, which had seen convened at Paris by Ferdinand de Lesseps, at its final meeting voted by a tre mendous majority for a sea-level canal by the Panama route, and Mr. De Lesseps agreed to put himself at the head of the enterprise.

The second came at the end of November when, after the original canal company

had been in liquidation for almost six years, he New Panama Canal Company was formed and pledged itself to take up the work again. With its small cash capital of \$17,000,000 it has bravely been doing this for the honor of France, and the result accomplished has been inmense compared with the money expended And now comes the third stage, when the I nited States have passed an act, which has been signed by the President, which practimeans the completion of the Panama For this it has behind it the Treasury the United States, for, having taken the natter in hand, there is nothing to do but to

finish it. In five or six years from now I predict that ships will be passing from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans by Colon and Panama, vice versa. The work is simple enough; but ballot box. An attempt, therefore, must boy. Mr. BEVERIDGE has a certain of shortcake, the coloring matter in a stockand for this Yankee ingenuity, and adaptapility to the peculiar conditions on the Isth will soon break through the barrier and complete the ditch as deep as may be eeded for the largest steamships affoat. The Chagres River must be kept entirely out of the canal, as was planned by De Lesseps's engineers in 1879 and 1880. l can mention Bonaparte Wyse, Armand Reclus and Danzats of France, Dirks of Holand, Pedro J. Sosa of Colombia, and George M. Totten and W. W. Wright of the United States: while of course there were others who did

their part. A big dam near Cruces, not far from where the Chagres would first touch the canal, can be built, and from this in the time of heavy rainfalls the water can be let out gradually from the reservoir as circumstances may demand. Then, wherever the sinuous river would cross the canal, small dams can be constructed to keep the water from it, so hat in reality from Cruces to the Atlantic there will be three water courses, the canal in he centre and the Chagres River with its tributaries on the right and left. That is about the only engineering problem of importance, no change is necessary from the plans of more than twenty years ago, and it is for reliable and energetic contractors to

I take pleasure in finishing this communication by quoting from a letter I received a few days ago from Countess de Lesseps in I translate what she wrote:

I found after the death of my husband in his deak a note written in a trembling hand during the last months of his life, in which he asked those who were to finish his work not to depart from the sealevel plan, and to give up the idea of locks as unfavorable to grand navigation.

These, then, were the last wishes of "le grand Français," and that they can and will be carried out is the opinion of one who was honored by his friendship, and who has tried to present them to our Government and people as the true solution of the canal problem. NEW YORK, June 30.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sir You ask "who will unravel by cripes" Perhaps G. Rover. "By the G. Rover Cripes." From Milton, N. J. Never card anywhere else. NEW YORK, June 30.

Calumny and Stience. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Set: In the name of decency and truth, silence the calumny as to the passing of Richard Croker BROOKLEN, June 30. JOSIAH PLYNN,

Pie to be Found. TO THE POITOR OF THE SUN-SIF

your disquisitions on pic. Those who p cross by ferry to Fort Lee and go to the only south west corner hotel to be found near the ferryhou.
The woman who cooks the pies is refining her by sending him daily to Trinity Church soh Her own mind needs no refining. For evider try her kivered masterpleces.

New York, June 30.

A Bargain Hotel Proprietor-If the whole company p here I'll knock off 25 per cent.

Press Agent - Make it 50 and I'll catch a 22 pound rout and see the sea serpent.

### The Inner Circle. Manhattan—I have just been looking up American authors in a work of reference.

Broadway Finding out who's who, ch! Manhattan No. Finding out who's B Necessary Course.

Madge Does your mother let you read history Marjorie -- Yes, but she makes me study history

Firecracker Talk First Firecracker-Will you be my wife? Second Firecracker-No; but I'll be a sizze

# YEATMAN WAS A DEFAULTER. riage of \$15,000 in Accounts of F

mer War Department Clerk. WASHINGTON, July 1 .- District Attorney Gould announced to-day in the Probate Court before Chief Justice Bingham that William S. Yeatman, formerly Disbursing Clerk of the War Department, was at the time of his death. April 20, 1901, a dejaulter

in the sum of about \$18,000. At the time of Mr. Yeatman's death his accounts were carefully examined and The audited and declared to be correct. alleged defalcation was recently discovered by an official of the Department of Justice who yesterday notified the District Attorney in order that the executors of the Yeatman estate might be restrained from disbursing any funds remaining.

According to the District Attorney the defalcation was effected through the manipulation of youchers, one youcher for \$5 having been raised to \$10,000. The District Attorney would not assert positively that the voucher had been raised by Mr. Yeatman personally, but simply said that the paper had been found among the accounts of the deceased.

Only \$5,000 remains undisposed of out of the \$16,000 composing the Yeatman estate. The Government will take steps to recover

A bill in equity is now pending in the local courts in which the four children of the deceased and the administrator of the Yeatdeceased and the administration of the man estate are named as defendants. The complainant is Miss Nelly Farley, who complainant is Miss Nelly Farley, will all complainant is Miss Nelly Farley, who claims that Yeatman promised to will all his property to her, notwithstanding he had a wife and four children. The answer of the administrator alleges that Yeatman, during the few years preceding his death, gave Miss Parley a residence valued at \$1.300 lewely valued; \$4.00 and large. at \$13,000. jewelry va ued at \$4,00 and large sums of money at various times. The case is still pending.

#### SHIPS MEET AT SOUTHAMPTON. Vessels of Our European Squadron to Re assemble There.

WASHINGTON, July 1.- In view of the postponement of the coronation naval ceremonies Rear Admiral Crowninshield. commanding the European naval station, will reassemble the vessels of his squadron, with the exeception of the gunboat Nashville, at Southampton, England. The cruiser Chicago left Havre for Southampton and the cruiser San Francisco arrived at

Southampton to-day.

Admiral Crowninshield is on the battleship Illinois, his flagship, at Gravesend. His cruising plans are not known here, but it is supposed that he will take the squadron to English and Scotch ports, which have been but seldom visited by American naval vessels in recent years.

# A GIANT BUFFALO SKULL Found by a Texas Hunter -Thirteen Inches

From Eye to Eye DALLAS, Tex., July 1.-While hunting on asper Creek, sixteen miles east of Jacksboro, J. W. Hasten found the forehead and horns of a monster buffalo petrified to the condition of solid rock. It was about five feet under ground. Men who have seen it say it is the largest of the kind they have any knowledge of. The part dug up measures 13 inches from eye to eye and 11 inches across the neck bone behind the horns. Even the pith of the horns is solid

# Movements of Naval Vessels

WASHINGTON, July 1.- The training ship Essex has arrived at Rockport, the collier Hannibal at Frenchman's Bay, the gunboat Nashville at Tripoli, the sailing ship Chesapeake with naval cadets on board at New London and the gunboat Vixen at Ports-mouth, N. H. The cruiser Atlanta has sailed from Buenos Ayres for Montevideo, the battleship Indiana, with naval cadets on board, from Newport for New London.

# Our Increasing Rice Crop.

From the Galveston Daily News. One of the most important additions to The increase in the industry in Louisiana and Texas is very marked, their production having advanced from 75,753,856 pounds in 1890 to 179,019,203 pounds in 1900, an increase of 137 5 per cent. The statistics show that this industry is being transferred from the South Atlantic States to Louisiana and

Texas. A recent census bulletin says: "The large production of 1899 reduced the net imports production of 1839 reduced the net imports for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, to the very low figure of 75,380,764 pounds, which was only 24 per cent of the consumption. Besides furnishing 76 per cent, of its total consumption in 1899, this country exported 12,947,069 pounds of clean rice, or 5 per cent, of the total production. The solution of the irrigation problems in Louisians and Texas will enable the United States to show a rapid increase in the annual rice production during the next decade undisturbed by large variations shown in the crops of the past ten years."

# Philosophy of the Prison

From the Star of Hope. Celebrate. That is if you can. Let the eagle scream.
Siss! Boom! Ab! Nil.
Whose the next lucky man! Example is more forcible than precept. Condemn the fault and not the actor of it. Suspicion is a source of great unhappiness. Do not waste time in useless regrets over losses July will relieve our population of twenty-four

The heart hardens by misfertune like the hands The man who goes to the bad seldom has a long

urney Some people are so good-natured that they are disagreeable Under all effeumstances make the best of your The small boy will not be in evidence, so our

wes will be safe. Mrs. Field's Bible class held its regular session on Wednesday last. It is upon the smoothest ice we slip; the roughest is the safest Some people who think they are simply perfect

are perfectly simple.
Few temptations beset the industrious. If fortune has played thre false to day, do thou play true for thyself to morrow.

True greatness does not consist in never falling.

but rising again after a fall. There is no cell so dark that it cannot be penetrated by the Roman candle of kindness.

One should look beneath the foam on the sea to see that which lies in the depths below.

Jerry-What impresses you must in prison? Harry-Well, I am not nearly so much impressed s I am compressed Yes, indeed, a prisoner is like a man at the den tist's waiting to have a tooth pulled. He has gen erally to stay and see the thing out. Some one has said that philosophy and freedom

#### are esscutial to human happiness. We are ated freedom, so let us recline gracefully on the osom of philosophy. Young Lochinvar Up to Date.

From the Chicago Record Heraid. Oh young Lochinvar came out to the West. He claimed that his automobile was the best; it was painted dark red and it brilliantly shone lie went like a streak and he rode all alone. He shot over ruts with a zip and a lar. And people fled madly from young Lochinvar.

With a whit of his wheels and a hum of his cogs. He knocked down the children and ran over dog. He frightened the horses and laughed at the And men who got mad he regarded as cranks; He gave her the very last notch on the bar, And a cloud of dust followed the gay Lochinvar.

He stayed not at bridges, he stopped not for stone. He caimly took all of the road as his own. Till be came to a crossing and smashed through a gate. And endeavored to butt through a trainload of Ireight— They searched and at last, lying under a car, They found a few chunks of the bold Lockings.

The lady sagwaiting to hear the loud hum That would fell het the gallant had finally come, But she waited with sighs and ahe waited in vain-Those car wheals bore many a slekening stain. And, to show you how pilliess some people are, They said it was good for the young Lochinyar.

### TO SEARCH PANAMA'S TITLE President Instructs the Attorney-General

to Take First Step in Canal Progress WASHINGTON, July 1.- Under instructions from the President, Attorney Gen

eral Knox will immediately begin an examination to determine whether there is any flaw in the title of the Panama Canal Company to the canal properties and con-

This action is preliminary to the pay ment to the company of the \$40,000,00 appropriated by Congress to buy out i rights, and is the first step toward begining the work of canal construction

A new element may enter into the canal project in the likelihood that the French Government will insist that the rights of all its citizens concerned in the Panarna company shall be preserved and protected in the transfer of ownership to the United States The State Department has received an intimation of this, and the understanding prevails in official circles that action by the French legislative chambers may be d necessary to remove all obstac The Nicaraguan and Costa Rican gove ments have by no means abandoned hop hat the Nicaragua route will ultimate They apparently

trust in the chance that some flaw may be

ound in the title of the Panama Cana

# A "RECORD" OF 147 PAGES. Probably Unequalled for Bulk During a

Session of Congress. WASHINGTON, July 1 .- The Congressions Record, Vol. XXXV., No. 161, which appeared this morning, came out in two parts, the two comprising 147 pages. Of these ninety pages were devoted to record ing the proceedings of Congress yesterday padded with the text of numerous long bills and reports which were not read.

Thirty-one pages are taken up with the speech of Senator Carmack of Tennessee on May 17, on the charges of cruelty at leged to have been perpetrated in th Philippines and extracts from testimony taken before the Committee on Philippines, together with a letter from an anti-im-

The record is probably unequalled for bulk during the continuance of a session It sometimes runs over the size of to-day ssue after Congress has adjourned, when speeches furnished under leave to prin are gathered together to make a number

#### EVANSTON'S BOOK CENSORS. Popular Novels Which Its Library Board Has Banished

CHICAGO, July 1.-The Evanston Public Library Board has branded many of the popular novels of the day as "unfit for general circulation" and banished them from its shelves. Among the books which are regarded by the board as immoral are "Sir Richard Calmady," by Lucas Malet, 'A Lady of Quality," by Frances Hodgson "A Lady of Quality," by Frances Hodgso Burnett; "The Aristocrats," by Gertrud Atherton; "The Secret Orchard," by Egerton Castle; "A Fool of Nature," by Juna Hawthorne; "If I Were King," by Justin Huntly McCarthy; "Orloff and His Wife, be Maxim Gorky; "Jude the Obscure," by Thomas Hardy; "The Story of Mary Mac Lane," by herself, and "Mr. Dale," by Marion Harland. Lane, by hersel Marion Harland.

# Carrying a Hundle Bad Form in Mexico

From the Mexican Herald. In a country like Mexico, where service has always been available and servants mul titudinous, where the well-to-do, or ever comfortable, family has been accustomed to separate nurse for every baby, and where there are almost as many divisions in the household duties as in India, it is but nature the people should become accustomed to having their slightest effort anticipated for them. Other causes too are climatic, and those arising in the common disfavor with which any form of manual labor was regarded in this dependency of the Spanish monarchy.

The remnant, or rather the effect of these The remnant, or rather the effect of the diuences still survive, and the Anglo-Sazo ho would preserve absolutely good for hould not indulge in carrying home bewly-purchased outing shirt or golfmoses, however much his soul may long make sure of them. This longing is be should not indulge in hewly-purchased outing shoes, however much hi-make sure of them. "I fectly excusable, and the where it is not yet cone where it is not yet conceded that "noney" or anything like it, but on ut trary there exists a general indiffere to the flight of the golden moment, to the over-prudent Northerner is in able. The promise to send a bund afternoon frequently means "manana while in some cases, as a hat for exthis may not be absolutely fatal, in of "cerveza" it may be or nearly so.

### How to Succeed as a Physician. From Dr. T. Gaillard Thomas's Address at Cornell

University, June 4. In medicine, a quiet, well-balanced, amiable and kindly nature is of the utmost value to the aspirant for favor and sheess-nay, even more than this-it is almost an essential. When I cast a retrospective glance upon my harming fellows whom I have seen fall in the rac-

selves in everything but temper, I feel as ! could not speak too strongly upon this subject.
The trials of patience to which the physician exposed, trials inflicted by persons oppressed and disordered by anxiety and sorrow; upon mer worn out by prolonged watching and loss of sleep; men who perhaps have just been rouse; up, upon a stormy night, at the time of greatest nerve depression between 3 and 6 in th morning, are hard to bear. Even the amtable man finds them so: the selfish, nervous, irritable and quick tempered one is often incompeten bear them. But in our calling they must be bothe, and the physician who cannot endure then nust make up his mind, in spite of talent, ability and perhaps even gentus, to give place to one, his

inferior in all these qualities, but his superior is

fall out of line and give place to men inferior t

It matters not what be his sphere of action, the physician of the twentieth century, if he aims at a lighthed and proper success, must make himself a many-sided man, and the power of doing this ot confined to men of large cities by any means Some wise man has said. "Reading maketh a ful man conference, a ready man, and writing, an exact near this maxim in mind and put it into The serial medical literature of the States, is immense in amount, most valuable is character, and abundantly able to keep a faithfur reader in full relation with his profession. Beextravagant in your subscriptions to medical periodicals and read them faithfully. The phyctan who does not read faithfully and systemaally, may prosper and flourish from the result f a large practice, but he can never win the full measure of that kind of success which I am map oing out for you. Do not spend your time in read ing text books, but read the good monographs as they appear, and take and rend the higher class of journals carefully; for "reading maketh

# American Hawthorns.

From the Boston Evening Transcript. The explorations of botanists have developed during the past few years certain facts concerning the American hawthorns which constitute on of the surprises in the field of botany. Half century ago George B Emerson, the accomplished scholar and botanist, claimed but ten specie of hawthorns for the whole of North America, for of which he found in Massachusetts. Quite recently however, the interest of certain botanists has cer tred more specifically upon the hawthorns, o botanically, the Crateguises, and careful scare for and study of them have been made in many localities, with the result that within two or three years several hundreds of new forms have been brought to light here in eastern North America alone, and, we are told, the end is not yet, nor is t even in sight. They are distributed from New foundland to the Pacific, and southward to Texas "Every State and Territory except Arizona," says one writer, "contains its representative. The East is the most abundant field, while the South exceeds the North in the number of species and individuals. thorns, as has the Berkshire region of this State Many new forms have been discovered in Canada, the Carolinas have been scoured by the Bulti-more botanists, and scores upon scores of novelties found and listed now for the first time.

"He says he's in love with art."
"Yes. What a pity they should be strangers to each other.

The surest and best of Blood Purties & Jayne's